named quarters: That ending March 31, 1880; that

ending June 30, 1880; that ending September 30, 1880;

that ending December 31, 1880; and that ending March 31, 1881. In addition to the foregoing, affiant gave the said Kellogg his promissory note for \$5,000, payable in

four months with collateral attached thereto, to secure

four months with collateral attached thereto, to secure the payment of the same. This collateral consisted of Shakespeare mining stock, and a note drawn by Mail Contractor Hugh White and Indorsed by Mail Contractor Mouroe Saulsbury. All of this paper was paid at maturity. Senator Kellogg told afflant that the note and drafts had been given to John A. Walsh, a banker in Washington, for collection. (Mr. Walsh swore, on his examination, that he received from Senator Kellogg the paper mentioned in Price's afficiavit, but that one-half of the \$20,000 referred to was for account of Kellogz, and one-half was to be credited to Hrady in his account with Walsh in the latter's capacity as broker.

A FUND TO INFLUENCE CONGRESS.

during the pendency of the Congressional investigation of 1879 and 1880, or after it, by one Λ . H. Brown, a mail

contractor, and formerly a Post Office clerk, who re-

uested affiant to contribute his (affiant's) share to the

fund raised by the contractors to pay the expenses

alleged to be incidental to the passace of the Star Route

Deficiency Appropriation bill of 1879 and 1880. Mr. Brown represented himself to be treasurer of the fund,

A CONTRACT AWARDED FOR MONEY.
Affinet did this with the result that a few days after

ward Brady gave him the temporary contract asked for

at the rate of \$41,582 per annum. It was then that

affiant put into an envelope \$2,500 in currency and

two postal drafts of \$1,250 each drawn against

Corpus Christi, Tex., for the quarters ending September 30, 1880, and December 31, 1880, and after address-

KELLOGG NERVOUS AND CONCERNED.

Afflant further says that when investigation of Star Route matters was agitated Senator Kellogg became

very nervous, manifesting therein, however, more con-cern for himself than for any one else. The filing of the

suit of John A. Walsh against Brady about this time greatly alarmed affiant, but Kellogg hastened to assure

him that everything would be all right, that he had simply to keep quiet and that he (Kellogg) would see

that no harm befelt him. In May, 1881, some very alarming indications presented them-selves, resulting in Senator Kellogg's sending

on May 16, 1881, a special messenger to affiant, who was then stopping at the Fifth Avenue

Hotel, New-York. This messenger came from Wasning

ton, where Senator Kellogg then was. The burden of the message was calculated and intended to reassure

DORSEY CONTRADICTING RERDELL.

NESS TO BOSLER-THE RED BOOKS.

had not drawn a check for that amount, but did draw a check for \$7,500 on June 27 or 28. It was given to Rer-

sheek referred to by Rerdell. Mr. Ingersoll argued that

it was the check, and declared that Rerdell had forgot-

drew the money. He purposed accounting for every

check drawn by Dorsey on Middleton's bank. He asked

The Court said it might be proper to show what checks

had been drawn upon Middleton. Mr. Bliss then argued at length, asserting that even if the defence accounted

not be conclusive, because they could not account for

Rerdell had sworn that Dorsey often did that. Mr.

Ingersoll promised to produce every check-every one-

and to account for every dollar. Let the prosecution consult with their witness Rerdell, who was assisting them. Then let them specify the particular check, and he

would trace the money.

After further remarks the Court refused to allow the

check to be put in evidence. The examination was re

sumed, and the witness said that while it was possible

that he had gone with Rerdell on June 27 to draw mone

from Middleton's he did not believe that he had. Did no

go to the post office and into Brady's room, as described

by Rerdell. Did not pay any money to Brady on that or

any other occasion. Did not draw a check on Middleto & Co. for \$6,500 in June.

Mr. ingersoli asked if any of them added together

would argregate that amount. The witness said that he could not say, and could only repeat what his clerks

had told him, after a careful examination of the checks Probably for four or five days in June Rerdell had ac

cess to witness's check book.

Mr. Ingersoll referred to Rerdell's statement of the

ontents of a letter from Dorsey to Bosler, inviting Bos

ler to assume an interest in the business, setting out the

of indebtedness to "T. J. B." The witness said tha

there was not a grain of truth in the story; he had never

written such a letter to anybody in the world and never

said that anything was to be paid to "T. J. B." or any

RERDELL IN DORSEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. Ingersolt then referred to Rerdell's statement tha papers had been taken from his office while he was in jail. The witness said that he had only entered that office twice; Rerdell was there upon both occasions.

The last time was upon Rerdell's invitation, after his re-

lease from jail. Rerdell was closing up his office and packed up a bundle of papers which he took to witness's

house and left there. That bundle was still untouched

and unopened at the house. Witness never had a key to that office, and did not

enter it while Rerdell was in jail. Rerdell's state

ment of the conversation at Willard's Hotel on July 12, 1882, when he was locked in and ordered to make an other affidavit, was next taken up. The witness said that

some time in July, during the last trial, Rerdell attempted to blackmall Bosler. This statement was

ruled out by the Court. The witness said that he went to Bosler's room at Willard's; found Rerdell there with Boeler. He was protesting to Bosler that the allegations

as to what he (Rerdell) had been doing were untrue. The witness denied broadly Rerdell's statement of the con-

versation at Willard's Hotel and declared it was a black-

ten the amount; and the facts that he indersed it

leave to read the check to the jury.

The affiant further avers that he was approached

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

EX-SENATOR KELLOGG INDICTED.

HE AND BRADY CHARGED WITH CORRUPT PRAC-TICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRICE ROUTES -WHAT MR. KELLOGG SAYS-PRICE'S AFFIDAVIT -DORSEY'S TESTIMONY.

The Grand Jury in Washington yesterday made presentments against ex-Senator Kellogg and General Brady, charging them with receiving money unlawfully from J. B. Price, a mail contractor, whose purpose in paying the money was to secure increase of pay and compensation. Mr. Kellogg protested to a TRIBUNE correspondent his innocence of the charges against him, and was surprised and depressed by the action of the Grand Jury. The affidavit of Price, upon which it is believed this action was largely based, is given herewith. Stephen W. Dorsey continued his testimony in the Star Route trial yesterday, flatly contradicting Rerdell's statements.

WHAT THE PRESENTMENTS CHARGE.

THE EX-SENATOR SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED \$20,000 FROM PRICE-HE SAYS HE IS PERSONALLY AND POLITICALLY ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The Grand Jury this afternoon brought in two presentments against ex-Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and two more against Brady. The first presentment against Kellogg sets forth that he, "whilst a Senator in the Congress of the United States of America, from the State of Louisiana, did unlawfully receive from one James B. Price, a mail contractor on a post route from Monroe to Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, and on a route from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, in Texas, a certain sum of money, post-office drafts, and a promissory note, to gether of the value of \$20,000, for the service of procuring, persuading and inducing one Thomas J. Brady, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, to award and allow to the said James B. Price an increase of pay and compensation for carrying the mail with increased speed on and over each of the said routes, and completely influencing the action of the said Thomas J. Brady therein." The witnesses named are John A. Walsh, James B. Price, Joseph Cochran

CHARGES AGAINST KELLOGG AND BRADY. The second presentment is against Kellogg and Brady jointly, charging them with having conspired with James B. Price to defraud the United States of America by means of false oaths and fraudulent allowances for expedition, and false and fraudulent claims to be made for increased pay for expedition on the routes before described. One of the presentments against Brady alone is for having unlawfully received \$5,000 as pay for awarding a mail contract to James B. Price for the route from Socorro to Silver City, New-Mexico. The witnesses are Price and Waish. The other charges him with unlawfully receiving \$20,000 for awarding the contracts on the routes described in the present-

ment against Kellogg. MR. KELLOGG SURPRISED AND DEPRESSED.

Ex-Senator Kellogg appeared very much 'depressed this evening when a TRIBUNE correspondent called to ask if he desired to make any statethe message was calculated and intended to reassure affiant and allay any fears he might have touching the star Route investigation, then in its incipent stare. Kellogg repeatedly told affiant that no harm would come to him, and all that he had to do was to remain quiet, and that this "whole matter of the Star foute investigation would end in smoke." The affiant refers to a certain occasion when Kellogg telegraphed to him at Philadelphia, saying that he (Kellogg) was going on to Washington from New-York, and would stop over and see him. This he did, being accompanied by Judge Jeremiah Wilson. On this occasion Kellogg again sought to encourage and assure affant, and bade him have no fear as to the cuicome of the investigation.

As to the disposition made of the proceeds of the Corpus Christi and San Antonio dratis, together with the note of \$5,000, agaregating in all \$20,000, affiant says that Kellogg sometimes told him that he (Kellogg) had given all to Braty, deriving no benefit therefrom personally; at other times he said that he had derived but \$2,000 er so therefrom. ment for publication. While he had evidently known that earnest efforts were making by Mr. Ker to procure his indictment through the instrumentality of Price and Walsh, it was apparent that the action of the Grand Jury was a very painful surprise to Mr. Kellogg, "I had thought," said he, "of making a statement through the Associated Press, but I believe I shall wait until after I have consulted my counsel and some other friends."

Mr. Kellogg then went on to speak about the case in substance as follows: "There is no case against me, and nobody knows it better than do those who are at the bottom of this persecution. In the first place, the transactions between Walsh and myself, which are alleged to have been corrupt, took place the statute. The counsel for the Government virturally admitted this when they requested the calling of a special Grand Jury last July, They said that before the regular Grand Jury term the cases which they desired to investigate would be barred by the statute of limitations. Well, they got the Grand Jury, and tried their best to have me in dieted. They failed. The effort was not renewed during the regular Grand Jury term last winter. Now they appear to have succeeded, and how ! Why, by using as witnesses Walsh-after hearing whose testimony one of the best Grand Juries ever brought together in this District ignored the charges against me-and Price, who is himself under indictment in these very cases, jointly with Brady. As for Price's testimony before the Grand Jury, I know what it was; and there was nothing in it upon which to base an indictment against me. There is not a scintilla of evidence in existence to show that I ever spoke or wrote to Brady one word asking him to expedite either of those routes or to increase the compensation of the con-

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL REVENGE,

"I am thoroughly convinced," Mr. Kellogg continued, "that this attempt to break me down is inspired by motives of personal and political revenge; and I have very good reasons to believe that it does not receive the countenance or sympathy of those high in authority who desire to see only justice

Mr. Kellogg threw out strong hints that certain prominent Democratic Senators are among those instigating the attack upon him, and mentioned one man who, he said, had personally urged Price to go on the witness-stand against him. He intimated that in his opinion another motive on the part of tertain of the Government counsel is a desire to protract as long as possible the Star Route trials, which are quite profitable to them personally. Mr. Kellogg seems to believe that the Government will fail to secure the conviction of the defendants in the present trial.

fail to secure the conviction of the defendants in the present trial.

It appears to be generally understood that the cases against Price are not to be pressed. Mr. Kellogg asserts his entire innocence of the charges upon which the presentments are founded, and declares that he will be able to show it at the proper time. Nevertheless, he is naturally greatly depressed. His wife is absent from Washington to attend the funeral of her brother, who died two or three days ago, and this domestic affliction, of course, adds to the depression of the ex-Senator.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES B. PRICE. DETAILS OF HIS CHARGES AGAINST KELLOGG AND

BRADY-AWEARING POSITIVELY TO PAYMENTS

OF MONEY. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The following is abstract, obtained from what is believed to be a trustworthy source, of the affidavit of Mail Contractor James B. Price, which is now in possession of counsel for the Government in the Star Route

of counsel for the Government in the state of tases:

In 1878, being the lowest bidder, the affiant was awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails on the route (among others) from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, Tex. In 1879, being desirous of having the number of trips increased and the time expedited on the said route, to the end that his annual pay might be increased and the route thereby rendered profitable, affiant caused to be circulated petitions for the signatures of the citizens living along the line of the road, requesting that the Postmaster-General increase the number of trips and reduce the running time. These petitions, having been numerously agree by influential citizens and officials, were handed by affiant to a triend in Washington for presentation to the Post office Department for its action. This effort met with no success. The affiant then applied in person to Senator William Pitt Kellogg, whom he had known for many years, saying to him: "If you succeed in increasing my pay on this route and that of the one from Shreveport to Monroe, La. I will give you \$20,000." Kellogg said he would see Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady and learn of him woat could be done. Mannime affiant drew five postal drafts of \$3,000 cach for the hereinatter named quarters on the route from Corpus Christi to San Antonio. These drafts were drawn an July 18, 1879, and before the order was issued granting affiant increase of pay on this route.

PAYING KELLOGG \$20,000,

PAYING KELLOGG \$20,000

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883. him that the matter was all right, he (the affiant) drawn against his (the affiant's) pay for the following

only books kept by Rerdell by witness's authority, were an expense book and a route book.

Holding twenty-sight checks in his hand, Mr. Ingersoil offered to put them in evidence as representing all of the money drawn by Dorsey in the month of June, 1879, from Middleton & Co. He handed the checks to the prosecution, with a request that they pick out the check upon which the money had been drawn to pay Brady. The prosecution objected because they knew nothing of the checks.

The Court held they with the understanding that it

The prosecution objected because they knew nothing of the cheeks.

The Court held that with the understanding that it would be shown that these were all of the cheeks drawn in that month, the evidence would be admitted, and the cheeks were read in detail.

Mr. Ingersoll requested the prosecution to pick out any cheeks upon which money sould have been drawn to may Brady; he would then trace the cheek. The prosecution sat silent and the examination proceeded.

Mr. Ingersoll requested the witness to explain how he came to be connected with the mail business. He said that he received a letter in 1879 from either John Dorsey or Peck. As a consequence of receiving that letter, witness employed Boone to act for Peck and John W. Dorsey. Personally, the witness had not the slightest interest in the world in any contract or bid for the mail service. The letter to Clendennin was read. The witness admitted its authorship, and was about to explain his motives for writing it, when the prosecution objected. After hearing argument, the Court decided to allow the inquiry, but adjourned without hearing the answer.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, March 27 .- A horrible and in some espects a remarkable accident occurred this evening near Readville Station on the New-York and New-England Railway, a few miles from Boston. The draw-bar between the locomotive and the tender, on an outgoing freight train, broke while climbing a heavy grade. The freman, Francis Sturgis, age twenty, fell into the gap, and in falling he grasped the brake rod and was dragged and wearing the flesh from the bones. He clung to the brake during this terrible period, in sight of the engineer, who witnessed the struggle for life without the power to render aid. He whistled for down brakes but the brakemen did not respond, and it is alleged they were not at their posts of duty. Finally, the poor fellow's strength giving out, he fell beneath the train and was killed.

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Brown represented himself to be treasurer of the fund, and told affant that his (affiant's) share was \$5,000, at the same time showing Price a list of the contractors with the amounts paid by each. Affiant replied to this request that owing to Indian depredations, loss of autmais thereby, etc., etc., he was in no condition to respond, although he (affiant) satisfied himself that the contractors had paid. Owing to the curtailment of his mail service, by reason of railway extension and other causes, affiant was left about this time with a number of horses, mail wagons and other piant necessary to the conduct of mail transportation—things which were almost value-less unless he had work for them. Affiant thereupon applied to Brady for a temporary contract, i. e., a contract without any competition from other bidders from Secorre to Silver City. New Mexico. This request met with a negative response from Brady; but afterward affiant determined to call on Brady again and suggest to him that if he (Brady) would give affiant the aforementioned contract, viz., Socorra to Silver City, affiant would pay the "Brown assessment."

A CONTRACT AWARDED FOR MONEY. New-Haven, March 27.-The Malagasy Ambassadors arrived in this city to-day at 10:10 a.m. and were entertained by Eli Whitney, proprietor of the Whineyville Armory. They started for Boston at 4

> here at 9 o'clock to-night. It was met by a representa-tive of Mayor Palmer and escorted to the Tremont House. To morrow the visitors will visit Salem, the home of the late John Bertram, who was among the first Americans to establish commercial relations with their country. In the aftermon they will be called upon by Mayor Palmer and other prominent citizens and will visit Harvard College, where they will be received by President Eliot. In the evening a public reception will be held at the Park Street Church.

WHISKEY LOWER, BUT THE POOL UNITED.

ber 30, 1880, and December 31, 1880, and after addressing the envelope to A. H. Brown and marking it "valuable," placed the same on the desk of Second Assistant Postmester-General Brady, asking the latter to see that Brown got the same; to which Brady "grunded an assent after his usual manner." Afflant did this knowing that Brown meant Brady in this case.

Afflant further alleges that having been given a river contract (on the Ossge) for carrying the United States mails, he directed the secretary of his (adlant's) Mail Transportation Company, Daniel Murphy, of St. Louis, to my \$500 of New-York exchange, to indorse in blank and to nail the same to Brady, all of which afflant says Murphy told him he did. CINCINNATI, March 27 .- The price of whiskey was lowered 2 cents to-day by order of the manager of the whiskey pool. The action was accompanied by the rumor of a dissolution of the pool, but President Miller says there is no cause for trouble; that the pool is as trong now as ever, and that the disastrous failures which have occurred of late, together with the demoralization portant than ever. It is the only safety of the business so long as estile are in stables. He attributes the de-cline to the fall in corn, and says he has thought 1.14 too high for some time. The pool leaves the price of spirits and other goods subject to such fluctuations as manufacturers choose to make.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

WORCESTER, March 27 .- The officers of the League of American Wheelmen held their semi-annual meeting to-day. The treasurer reported a balance of showed a membership of 1,770. The action of the committee in granting Frye an honorable discharge was ratified. The guide boards and signal code adopted by the Massachusetts division were adopted for the League with a slight amendment in the code. Thirteen delegates were present.

NEW IRON WORKS IN ILLINOIS,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 27.-Capitalists from New-York have been bere several days, and have selected a site for the erection of extensive iron works. It is expected that an immense force of labo will be employed, mostly Eastern mechanics.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.-Governor Cam Washington, March 27.-In the Star Route ron to-day refused to pardon William Beamer, a col trial this morning the examination of Stephen W. Dorored boy, age fifteen, who was convicted in Loudou county, Va., of assaulting a small white girl, and ser had drawn any check for \$7,000 upon Middleton & Co teneed to be hanged on Friday next, the 30th inst. Charles Henry Lee, colored, who was convicted last week of the murder of Daniel Miller, was to-day sen-tenced to be hanged on July 27. dell. Witness did not draw the money on the check.

The Court said he did not believe that this was the

AN AMERICAN ASTGONOMER HONORED.

ROCHESTER, March 27.-Dr. Lewis Swift Director of the Warner Observatory, to-day received from United States Minister Levi P. Morton, at Paris, 540 francs, the La Lande Prize of the Paris Academy of sence, awarded each year to the astronomer most dis-

FUNERAL OF REAK-ADMIRAL TURNER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.-The funeral morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Henry W Biddle. The body was taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery where it was interred in the family lot with military

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT DEPOSED.

LEBANON, Penn., March 27,-The Board of Prustees of Palatinate College, at Myerstown, to-day deposed the president, Dr. Russell, by leasing the entire nstitution for twelve weeks to Dr. Reilly. This is

NO LIQUOR LICENSES FOR LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 27 .- The car prought to try the title to the office of Commissioners of Excise of Lockport has been decided by Judge Loran L. Lewis in favor of the "no ilcense" Board. The members of the old Board who granted licenses were declared usurpers of the office and were fined \$250.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 27.—Charles Deckert, HILADELPHIA, Collin, Shirler, Collaries Decker, alias Frank Mishler, a convict, committed suicide in the Eastern Peniteutiary by hanging.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—There were 179 deaths in this city last week, sixty-five of which resulted from small

NEW-ORLEANS, MARCH 27.—There were 170 deaths in this city last week, sixty-five of which resulted from smallpox.

A SCHOONER SEIZED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The United States Marshal has seized the schooner Marcus A. Davis, Captain Long, of this city, for a claim for \$12,400 damages for sinking the schooner citysburg, off Cape Hatteras, two years ago.

MAKING COAL DUST USEFUL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—A locomotive hurning coal dirt was attached to a fast express on the Boand Brook read today, and brought the train to this city on schedule time. The cost for the prepared coal dirt for the 120 miles was \$105, or one-seventh the usual expense for coal.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR PLATT.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 27.—United States Senator Platt addressed his friends and neighbors in the Opera House this evening, on the needs, present and prospective, of Meriden. Among other things, cheaper railroad freights and a better feeling between labor and capital were spoken of.

THE MCPHERISON-BENNETT LIBEL SUIT.

TRENTON, March 27.—Among the cases on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court for the term that opened to day was that of Schator John R. McPherson against James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The Wise Joya Inguid. The case grew out of an alleged Hoel.

A CHURCH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

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A CHURCH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A CHURCH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION of the election of Bishop Samuel Scabury, the first American Bishop of the Protestant Episcopi Church, was celeurated at St. Paul's Church in Woodbury, to-day. Twenty cleraginen were present. Bishop Williams and toe Rev. Dr. Beardisty of New-Haven, made historical addresses.

SENTENCED FOR KILLING HIS GRANDMOTHER. St. Louis, March 27.—In the Criminal Court this

witness dealed broadly Rerdell's statement of the conversation at Willard's Hotel and declared it was a black-mailing scheme on the part of Rerdell, who had threatened to have Bosler indicted and to go over to the Government. Regarding the affidavit of June, 1881, which was read to him, the witness denied that he had asked Rerdell to make it for the sake of his family, or that he had offered him any inducement.

THE RED ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Mr. Ingersoll described the red account books, and the witness said that he never saw such books in any of his offices. Rerdell nover gave or sent to him any balance sheets from such books. Referring to Rerdell's statement that he brought away a book from New-York, the witness denied that he had ever seen such a book, or that a book had been taken from the New-York office. The

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS IN CAUCUS. DISCUSSING PRISON LABOR, ADJOURNMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 27 .- There is dissension mong the Democratic members of the Legisregarding the contract labor system in the That system has made the prisons selfsustaining, and the country Democrats who represent taxpaying farmers shrink from disturbing it. They declare that they have already gone as far as they dare in the direction of crippling the prison system by passing the law forbidding the manufacture of bats by the convicts. The effect of that law will be to deprive th State of \$100,000 income yearly from the prisons. They are unwilling to cut off from the State all of the income from the prisons. Last year this income amounted to \$600,000; but the New-York City Demo-

crats insist that this should be done.

To-day they called a caucus of the Democratic Assembly men for the purpose of coercing the country Democrats into action with them against the prisons. Michael C. Murphy, their leader, asserted in this caucus that the plank of the Syracuse platform of the Democratic party in regard to the con tract labor system pledged members of the Leg islature to support the bills against the system. This was denied by Mr. Keyes, the chairman of the State Prison Committee, Finally Mr. Keyes was instruct ed by the caucus to draw up bills in accordance with the Syracuse platform, Mr. Keyes will have to make his own

deavored to compel their fellow-Democrats to take a decided stand against the contract labor system Senator Grady introduced two bills in relation to committee, they should be ordered to a third payment to the families of convicts money they make by extra work, and the other requires the payment to them of a sum than they now receive on leaving Senator McCarthy declared that these bills were

sum than they now receive on leaving preson. Somator McCarthy declared that these bills were part of the sentimental teeling for convicts which accord prevalent in the community. In his opinion the community to the sentences of convicts was sufficient incentive to secure their good behavior. Senator Grady's motion was then defeated by a vote of 14 to 16. The temper of the Democratic because, it is evident, is against any further meddling with the prisons.

At the Assembly cancus, Speaker Chapin urgod a speedy adjournment of the Legislature, and criticised the action of the Democratic members in constantly introducing bils, even at this lete hour in the session. A committee was appointed to suggest methods of facilitating the business of the Assembly. The Democratic Senators held a cancus in the evening and expressed a preference for adjourning the Legislature during the last week in April.

The Senators then turned their attention to drawing up a Con-ressional Apportionment bill which will receive their joint support. Nelson I, Waterbury has been here for several days arging the Democratic Senators to deprive the Republicans of the sole district they possess in New-York. It is probable that Mr. Waterbury's suggestion will be adopted.

BILLS TO BE MADE PARTY MEASURES. ALBANY, March 27 .- At the caucus of Democrati Senators to-night it was decided to make the ollowing measures party questions: creatthe office of Emigration Commissioner abolishing the present board; providing for the election of police justices in Brooklyn, and the bill creating a board of Capitol Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly. It was and the Speaker of the Assembly. It was also decided to support the bill prohibiting the levying of political assessments, with some amendments. The Quarantine question was discussed, and a committee was appointed to prepare a bill making the Quarantine Commission single-headed, the incumbent to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, with \$10,000 a year for the Health Officer. Fees are to be reduced so that the Commission will be only self-austraining.

TOPICS IN ROTH HOUSES. GRADY DEFENDS POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS AND

TRIES TO HELP CONVICTS-BILLS PASSED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 27 .- Senator Pitts's bill against political assessments was once more attacked by Senator Grady and other Democrats to-day as an inringement of the liberty of the citizen to give money to that Senator Grady is actually defending the present system by which Tammany Hall and other Democratic factions in New-York extort enormous sums of money from candidates at every election under the pretence of assessthe usual assessment of a caudidate for Assemblyman was \$500, or one-third of his salary in advance. Senator Pitts ably defended his bill. Some unimportant amend ments were made to the bill, and with these included it was ordered to be reprinted. The Senate will again con-

was ordered to be reprinted. The Senate will again consider! to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Cities reported favorably to-day the bill repealing the act which requires the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York to destroy the Forty-second Street Reservoir.

Senator Boyd presented a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, instructing the Attorney-General to bring a suit to dissolve the Mannattan Railway Company.

The Senate passed among others the following bills: To allow the village of Flushing, Queens County, to borrow a sum not to exceed \$25,000 to pay indebtedness; to provide for the funding and payment of the floating indebtedness of Long Island City; amending the game laws by permitting the killing of quail on Robbin's

ness; to provide for the funding and payment of the game laws by permitting the killing of quall on Robbin's Island City; amending the game laws by permitting the killing of quall on Robbin's Island between October 15 and February 1; to abolish the offices of collectors, weighnasters and assistant weighmasters on the canals; and amending the act making an appropriation for a centennial celebration at Newburg by providing for the crection of a monument at Washington's Headquarters.

The Assembly passed the following bills; For the protection of game in this State; abolishing the offices of collectors of canal tolls, weignmasters, and assistant-weignmasters on the canals; providing for an additional public bath at the foot of Pike-st., New-York City; providing that homesteads shall not be exempt from taxation; providing that in the City of New-York when the sentence imposed shall be imprisonment for not more than six months, the Court may, in its discretion, direct the prisoner to be confined in the custody of the sheriff; and allowing persons under twenty-one years of age convicted in the City of New-York of unballable offences to be remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

A CHECK FOR ASSEMBLYMAN MURPHY. HIS BILL TO REORGANIZE THE BOARD OF EDUCA-

TIAN REFERRED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 27.—Michael C. Murphy, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, suffered a decld.d reverse to-day. Some time ago he introduced in the Assembly the bill of Senator Koch which sweeps away the present Board of Education in New-York and authorizes Mayor Edson to appoint twenty-four commiseight school districts into which the city is to be divided under the bill. The act would go into effect within ten days after its passage. When he introduced the bill Mr. Murphy audaciously moved that it should be printed and ordered to a third reading. Unanimous consent was required, but Murphy secured it, all of the Assemblymen being unobservant of the proceeding. Thus without the slightest examination in a committee of the Assembly and without any consideration of its merits in the Committee of the Whole the bill was engrossed for a third reading.

When its third reading was announced, however, today, Mr. Miller, of New-York, moved that the bill should be sent to the Committee on Education for examination. He explained how the bill would radically change the method of appointing the school commission and ordered to a third reading. Unanimous consent

ination. He explained how the bill would radically change the method of appointing the school commissioners of New-York, and frankly said that if the bill was sent back to the committee he should do bis utmost to kill it. Mr. Miller was carnestly supported in his_lattack upon the bill by Erastus Brooks and Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Murphy, somewhat startled by the attack, suggested that his bill be referred to the Assemblymen from New-York for investigation and report. Mr. Roosevelt replied that this course would certainly secure a favorable report on the bill. The motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Education was then adopted by a vote of 52 to 43.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, March 27 .- The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably the bill to establish loan and discount offices in cities of over 50,000 inhabheridan's bill to allow Brooklyn's delinquent taxpavers

to pay their taxes in instalments.

The committee considered the Broadway Underground
Railroad bill. Ex-Judge Gardiner and ex-Governor Walker appeared and made long arguments in support of the measure. They produced maps and explained the workings of the proposed road. They said that no damage would be done Broadway, and that property-owners would be fully compensated for any damage or inconvenience. They pointed out the feasibility of the project and the benefits that would accrue to the general public by its establishment. In behalf of the city, ex-Senator Cozans asked that the bill lie over until to-morrow in Cozans asked that the one the over until co-morrow is order to allow him an opportunity to study its provisions carefully. The come litee granted the request.

The A-sembly State Prisons Committee will report favorably the bill appropriating \$10,000 for improving the sanitary condition of Sine Sing prison, also

the bill prohibiting the incarceration of youths under sixteen in State prisons, except those committed for their natural lives. The bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Prison Commissioners and the bill prohibiting a renewal of existing convict labor contracts or the making of new contracts, will be reported adversely.

The controversy-between the trustees of Union College was transferred to the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon, the bill relieving the State officials of their duties as trustees being discussed. Ex-Judge Samuel Hand and ex-Attorney-General Schoomaker made long legal arguments in favor of, and Esek Cowan in opposition to the bill. The committee will take action on the bill at its next meeting.

Mr. Campbell's Exclae bill for New-York and Brooklyn will be reported favorably by the Senate Cities Committee to-morrow. The bill has already passed the Assembly. The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report adversely the Niagara Park bill. It passed the Assembly last week. The vote in committee stood 3 for the adverse report and 2 against—Mossrs, Jacobs and F. Lausing.

THE TEARING UP OF THE STREETS. AN AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE MATTER PASSES

THE SENATE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 27 .- The New-York Consolidation Act is being amended piecemeal. Some of these suggested amendments, in the opinion of members, ought to be closely inspected by the city authorities before they are permitted to pass. An amendment passed the Senate this morning, which, while it certainly will prevent the tearing up of the streets of New-York on permits issued by the Aldermen. at the same time may prevent the organization of any

more gas companies, thus giving those at present in the business a monopoly of it. The amendment is as follows:

It shall not be lawful after the passage of this act for any person or cornoration to lay pines or mains in or under any of the streets of the City of New-York, or to open the pavement of any such streets for the purpose of laying any pipes or mains for constructing therein any illuminating gas, or steam, or other fluids; nor shall it be lawful for the Common Council of said city or any beard or officer of said city to grant any licence or permission to lay any such pipes or mains, or to open the streets or pavements therefor unless two-thirds in number of the owners of the real estate fronting on that part of the street in which the pipes or mains are to be laid, or to which such license or permission relates, shall have petitioned the Common Council in favor thereof in writing, proved and acknowledged in the manner required by law for the proof or acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded, and not then until such person or corporation has actually demonstrated the practical success of the principle involved in developing the enterprise in some other city for at least one year. Nothing in this set shall apply to or shall affect or impair any rights now possessed by any corporation to which the right to lay such pipes or mains in any of the streets of said city was lawfully granted previous to January 1, 1882

THE NEW AQUEDUCT QUESTION.

ALBANY, March 27 .- Mayor Edson, of New-Ye k, will appear before the Senate Committee on Coles on Thursday, to make an argument in favor of the Aqueduct Commission bill. Senator Daly said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day: "Mayor Edson stituted in the bill. In my opinion a commission of five would be better than one of seven members. I think the commission should consist of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York, and two citizens named in the bill. If the citizens should be named in the bill the residents of New-York would have a chance of judging of the fitness of the appointments. If the of the fitness of the appointments. If the appointments were ill-judged we could substitute two other citizens for those first named."

Senator Boyd introduced a bill to-day empowering Mayor Edson to appoint a commission of seven citizens, one from each Senatorial District, who are authorized to adopt such plans for the supply of pure water for the City of New-York as they see it. The compensation and the disbursements of the commission shall be fixed and appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and such commission is empowered to proceed with the construction of the work. The work is to be let out by contract, and the city is given power to raise by bonds the sums necessary to meet the expenses of construction.

ALBANY, March 27.—The press gag bill had its flame of life abruptly snuffed out by the Assembly to-day. Through some delay of the Clerk of the Senate, the bill, although passed by the Senate last Friday, was not, announced in the Assembly till 10-day. Somethy may the cerk read its title when "Tim" Campbell, of New-York, roared out: "Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out the emering clause." There was a tremendous shout of "Ave" when the Speak-r put the motion, and no "Nays" "Ave" when the Speak-r put the motion, and no "Nays" in the negative. The Assembly therefore kided the bill

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN KEEGAN VIOLENT.

gan was brought here to-day from Astoria, L. L. to answer the charge of criminal libel, the complainant being Senator Gridy. At a preliminary examination this afternoon Keegan declined to send for friends or counsel and delivered a violent and disconnected harangue, which rave the police officials the impression that he is suffering from an aberration of mind. Keegan was com-mitted to the County Jall for a further hearing to-mor-

A RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 27 .- In the State senate this afternoon the Edmindson Railroad Com-nission bill, which is substantially the same as the the Caucus bill. The substitute is pretty generally re-garded with favor by the railroad companies. The bill is under discussion in to night's session of the Senate.

A FEERLE EFFORT AGAINST REPUDIATION. NASHVILLE, March 27 .- The bill to pay in

full Tennessee bonds amounting to \$300,000, held by the Peabedy Institute of Baltimore, failed to pass the House of Representatives to-day for want of a constitu-tional majority.

TO PROHIBIT POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. HARRISBURG, Penn., March 27.-In the House o-day the bill prohibiting political committees or mem from public officials for political purposes passed a third reading.

A BILL FOR A WATER COMMISSION.

The Council of Reform has prepared a bill for a water commission. By the first section the Mayor is authorized to appoint, subject to the approval of the Governor, three citizens who are residents and axpayers of this city, of well-known integrity and capacity, who with the Mayor and Controller, in virtue of their offices, shall be a commission to be known as the Croton Water Commission of the City of New York.

The second section makes it the duty of this Commission to take into consideration the means of furnishing the city with a sufficient additional supply of water, and to undertake at once to carry out their determination. It invests the Commission with all the powers necessary to secure this object.

the Commission the duty of appointing, directing and fixing the salaries of all superintendents, engineers, inspectors, clerks and assistants required; of determining the nature and location of the works; executing all the work and furnishing all supplies by contract. The Commission is required to keep a full and accurate record and book of accounts of all the proceedings and operations which the old declares to be public documents and open to the reasonable inspection of the public; to render detailed reports each quarter and to make an annual report to the Legislature and cause these reports to be published in The City Record; to give overy taxpayer or citizen of the State whose interests are affected by any of these works, a suitable hearing before any proposed land is actually taken or proposed route or site is finally adopted. The bill gives the three citizen members of the Commission a salary of \$5,000 a year each, makes a vote of a majority of all the members of the Commission assisty of \$5,000 a year each, makes a vote of a majority of all the members of the Commission necessary to the legality of any act, prescribes the methods of taking property and rights and fixing damages, and makes all the expenses for these works payable from bonds of the city, not to be disposed of at less than par, bearing interest at not more than 5 per cent, redeemable in not more than fifty years in the discretion of the Controller.

A committee was appointed with reference to the calling of a public meeting to secure the passage of some such act. mining the nature and location of the works; exe-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

FAIRFIELD, A MILL OWNER SHOT.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., March 27.—John Behymer, one of the owfiers of a swamill here, has been shot and killed by Orland Kirby, who has escaped to the woods.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN YOUNG MEN.
PERRYVILLE, Mo., March 27.—Charles Wynn, age nineteen, and Edgar Garner, age seventeen, quarrelled, and Garner stanbed Wynn, killing h.m. instantly. Both young men are nightly connected.

A JEALOUS HUMBER OF THE STANDARD STANDAR

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 27.—One Johnson, hving near Johnston, being jealous of a bired man, Frey, by name, bound and gagged him and securely pinioned him to a tree in the woods. After mutitating his victim Johnson left him. Frey was discovered two days afterward unconscious and with his linabs badly frozen. He may recover. Johnson and his wife have fied,

FOUR JEANNETTE SURVIVORS

THEIR ARRIVAL ON THE WESTPHALIA. WARMLY WELCOMED AND HEARTILY ENTERTAINED -THEIR EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTH.

Four survivors of the Jeannette arrived here yesterday morning by the Westphalia. They bore no official rank, and were under the command of Ensign Hunt of the Rodgers. Two of the men were seamen, one was a fireman and the other was a coal passer. "They were the bone and sinew of the expedition," said one of the Jeannette's officers yesterday, "and without them none of us should ever have reached home." Their names are James H. Bartlett, of Flint, Mich., a machinist, who shipped, however, as a fireman; Herbert W. Leach. of North Penobscot, Me., a seaman; Francis Manson, of Sweden, a seaman; and John Lauterbach, of Germany, a coal-passer. Ensign Henry J. Hunt was watch officer on board the Rodgers, which went in search of the Jeannette was burned in the ice. After leaving the ship he met the Jeannette party at Yakutuk, and was ordered by the Navy Department to assist in the summer search for Lieutenant Chipp's party.

Chief-Engineer Melville came to this city on Monday from Philadelphia, where he is now stationed, by instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, to receive the men who arrived yesterday. When the Westphalia was sighted at Sandy Hook a cutter was sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard with Lieutenant Jaques and Chief-Engineer Melville to meet the steamer, but the men were not taken off the vessel until she reached her pier at Hoboken. There a reporter of THE TRIBUNE met the party about noon, as they were parting with the officers of the Westphalia. Besides the committee appointed officially to welcome the survivors home, there were three interested persons on the cutter-two brothers of Bartlett and Lieutenant Danenbower-who had come from Washington to welcome the men whom he had weathered the storms and gales of Arctic winters. The men were all in perfect health and seemed none the worse for their four years' absence and the almost incredible suffering which they have experienced since their ill-WORDS OF PRAISE FROM DANENHOWER,

After introducing the reporter to Ensign Hunt and the other members of the party, for each of whom he had a pleasant word of reminiscence, Lieutenant Danenhower said: "I wish you would especially mention that I am proud of Leach-my

especially mention that I am proud of Leach—my true Yankee friend. He was my right hand man during all our perilous months together, and particularly so in that terrible gale which is now historie. For sixteen hours he was at the helm. Several times I asked him if he did not wish to be relieved, but his New-England perseverance carried him and us through that storm. He deserves more credit than has been awarded him. His feet were frozen so badly that the fireman cut off the flesh from two of the toes, leaving on each an inch of bone protruding, which was amputated later by a Siberian physician. I often sent him with advance parties, trusting him with money, which he expended as judiciously as if he had earned it himself."

ENTERTAINED AT THE NAVY YARD.

ENTERTAINED AT THE NAVY YARD. The cutter left the Hoboken pier about noon, having on board the Reception Committee, the survivors, Lieutenant Daneuhower, the two brothers mentioned and THE TRIBUNE reporter. The sailors on the German steamer cheered as the cutter was headed down stream, and they were answered with three rousing cheers, led by Lieutenant Danenhower. Rounding the Battery the final landing was made at the Navy Yard. The officers were there presented to Commodore Upshur in his office, and the Commodore then received the men. The whole party were then escorted to the house of the Commandant, where a lancheon was served. Mrs. Upshur, her daughter and a daughter of General Kearny were also present. After the luncheon Commodore Upshur welcomed the guests to his home and their own country—for the Swede and German declare that they are going to be Americans. Ensign funt responded brisity, and then Lieutenant Danenhower was called upon. He said that he recalled another lanch under slightly different circumtances. Instead of damask linen and cut glass, he said, they used their Maeintosh blaukets, which were spread on the ice, and they all sat down on it. The cook then placed a pot of tea, some pemmican and hard bread; they are their fragal meal, happy and content with their The sailors on the German steamer cheered ne pemmican and hard bread

and they all sat down on it. The cook then placed a pot of tea, some penmican and hard bread; they ate their frigal meal, happy and content with their surroundings, looking forward anxiously to the time when they should again reach home.

The party were again taken on the cutter across the river to the schoolship St. Mary's, which is lying at the foot of East Twenty-third-st. After a song they separated. Lieutenant Danenhower, Ensign Hunt, Leach and Manson went to the Continental Hotel; Bartlett went to call on Mrs. De Long, and afterwards left the city with his brothers, while Lauterbach went to see, his four brothers who are living in this city. While at the botel the reporter talked with the members of the party about their experiences after leaving the ships. Lieutenant Danenhower was asked how it happened that these four men remained so long after he left them. "I dun't want to come home," he said, "and called up this party and asked how many would go back with me to search for the missing boat, Every person said that he would go. I then sent a telegram to Washington asking that two officers be sent to assist in the search. Lieutenant Harber and Master Schuetze were sent, and I at once began my preparation, intending to go back, when I was ordered home on account of my eyes, which, I am happy to say, are greatly improved. After I left the men, Ensign Hunt joined them and was ordered to remain with them and prosecute the summer search."

A TALK WITH ENSIGN HUNT. Ensign Hunt, wearing a fine Astrakhan cap and Siberian boots and carrying a heavy squirrel coat, said that he left St. Lawrence Bay in January of last year and met Captain Berry, of the Rodgers, at Eeteetlan. Their ship was burned in the preceding November. They then proceeded along the coast, searching both for the Jeanceeded along the coast, searching both for the Jeannette and the two whalers. They found where
both of the whalers had been lost, and after two
mooths' travel they learned of the loss of the
steamers which they had left San Francisco in
June, 1881, to find. In speaking of his sesape from
the burning steamer he said that the ship was only
a quarter of a mile from shore, but there was great
difficulty in making the land on account of the young
iee which was forming. Regarding his search for
Chipp, Ensign Hunt said that he had been with
Melville travelling for two months toward home
when they heard that Harber and Schuetze had
passed them. He and Bartiett went back to join
them. Harber and Schuetze are now bringing the
bodies of De Long and his men with them, and without serious detention they should arrive at Yakutsk them. Harber and Schuetze are now bringing the bodies of De Long and his men with them, and without serious detention they should arrive at Yakutsk to-day and reach New-York in June. The Eusign spoke kindly of the treatment which the party had received from the Governors and other officials both in their search and on their homeward trip. He also commended the courtesy of Captain Ludwig, of the Westphalta. When asked about his future movements he said:

"I am in the service of the Navy and after reporting at Washington on Thursday I shall probably go to see my family. My father, General H. J. Hunt, is stationed in Virginia. Am I anxions to go North again? If it were possible I would volunteer to-morrow."

"TWO FATHOMS OF YANKEE."

"The two fathoms of Yankes," as Leach was called by Melville, is only twenty-six years old. He is very well informed regarding the expedition and it was said it was largely due to his efforts and example that the other sailors consented to go back example that the other sailors consented to go back the last time to look for the missing boat. He was very communicative yesterday and seemed much pleased "to troad once more on American soil." Pointing to the Colorado which lies at the Navy Yard, he said: "There is the ship where I was examined in May, 1879. Whatever the result of the examination, I am back again, little the worse for my years in the deadly Arctic regions. It is seven years since I have seen my home. For three years I had been in Australia and on other eastern coasts. One day a friend asked me to go with him to the Colorado to be examined, as he wanted to go on the Jeannette. His examination was unsatisfactory and I was questioned by the examiner without any request on my part. The result was that I was ordered to start for San Francisco in three days, and in three days I was ready; and I have just returned. The story of the Jeannette must be an old one to your readers, and with regard to our journey homeward, it has been almost wholly devoid of insterest. We left Bulun just five months ago. The first 2,000 miles to Yakutak were travelled in siedges drawn by reindeer, which took twenty-two days. Of coarse, we travelled night and day, sleeping in our sledges. From Yakutak to Irkutak, 3,000 versts (2,000 miles), we made with horses, three abreast, and so we travelled hight and day, sleeping in our sledges. From Yakutak to Irkutak, 3,000 versts (2,000 miles), we made with horses, three abreast, and so we travelled hight and day, sleeping in our sledges. From Yakutak to Irkutak, 3,000 versts (2,000 miles), we made with horses, three abreast, and so we travelled hight and day, sleeping in our sledges. From Yakutak to Irkutak, 3,000 versts (2,000 miles) on we would through Tomsk and the last time to look for the missing boat. He was